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|--|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/026,043   | 10/25/2001  | Huayan A. Wang       | 1190                | 8635             |
| <div><div>759005/31/2007</div><div>Oleg F. Kaplun, Esq<br/>FAY KAPLUN &amp; MARCIN LLP<br/>150 Broadway<br/>Suite 702<br/>New York, NY 10038</div></div> |             |                      |                     |                  |
|  |             |                      | EXAMINER            |                  |
|  |             |                      | KIM, JUNG W         |                  |
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|  |             |                      | 2132                |                  |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

|                              |                               |                             |  |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | Application No.<br>10/026,043 | Applicant(s)<br>WANG ET AL. |  |
|                              | Examiner<br>Jung Kim          | Art Unit<br>2132            |  |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office action is in response to the Amendment filed on 4/10/07.
2. Claims 1-21 are pending.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. With respect to claims 1-3, 6, 10-11 and 15-18, applicant argues that the combination of Leung and Marko is improper because Marko teaches away from the teaching of Leung. Remarks, pgs. 2-4. In particular, applicant argues "Marko teaches to automatically register more than one base station with the mobile station," whereas "Leung discloses preventing repetitive accesses to the authentication server through utilization of the Home Agents." See Remarks, pg. 4. However, applicant's argument fails to provide a sufficient showing as to why the teaching of Marko teaches away from the teaching of Leung. Applicant suggests that the two teachings are mutually exclusive ("That is, one either desires a system as taught by Leung having a single communication between a Home Agent and the authentication server or a system taught by Marko where multiple base stations register a single mobile station." *ibid*). However, nothing in the prior art suggest that the two discloses are not compatible. The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of

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ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

In this case, the teaching of Marko is actually complementary with the invention of Leung. Marko's teaching of "automatically register[ing] more than one base station with the mobile station" enhances the underlying goal of Leung of "preventing repetitive accesses to the authentication server through the utilization of the Home Agents." In particular Marko discloses a situation in the prior art wherein a mobile station repeatedly registers and re-registers with two or more adjacent base stations, thereby increasing registration traffic. Col. 2:10-14. Marko's teaching alleviates this problem by registering once with base stations in those cells the mobile station is likely to traverse. The teaching of Marko applies a general solution in the art to reduce registration traffic: to maintain registration with likely points of access to reduce registration traffic. As applied to the art of Leung, the teaching of Marko suggests authenticating once with all the likely access points by the mobile node. In the case of Leung, the access points are the Home agents and the Foreign agents. As such, contrary to applicant's allegation, Marko does not teach away from the invention of Leung. Hence, the 103(a) rejections to claims 1-3, 6, 10-11 and 15-18 are maintained.

4. With respect to applicant's arguments that the Leung and Zhang prior art are not combinable (Remarks, pg. 6), examiner disagrees. Applicant's argument is based on the premise that the authentication steps of the two prior art are not malleable and that they form a necessarily distinct and rigid means of authenticating a mobile terminal. (Remarks, pg. 6, 1<sup>st</sup> full paragraph) Implicit in applicant's argument is that any modification of the systems of Leung or Zhang is not feasible. Again, as addressed

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above, the standard for proper combination of art is not whether bodily incorporation is feasible, but what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. In this case of Zhang, Zhang discloses a prior invention of securing a channel using a shared session key between a mobile user and an access point to prevent an unscrupulous third party from tapping into the channel. Pg. 3, paragraph 45. As applied to the invention of Leung, using a session key provides similar security benefits to the transmission of information as disclosed by Leung. Furthermore, contrary to applicant's allegation that "Zhang contains absolutely no disclosure in its entirety about encrypting data exchanged between a mobile terminal and the access point after authentication" (Remarks, pg. 6), Zhang discloses such a feature:

A mobile terminal associates with an AP using open authentication (no encryption). After the association, the AP runs a filter which only lets 802.1x traffic (user authentication information) through. The user uses the AP as a relay point and mutually authenticates with the AAA server (Kerberos standard, RADIUS optional). Upon authentication, the AAA server sends both the access point and the user a per session key (encrypted). **This key is used between the mobile user and the access point for a secure channel.** The access point then sends the user the WEP broadcast key through this channel. Note that this channel can be trusted by the mobile user because the AP is authenticated by the user. [Emphasis added] Zhang, paragraph 45.

5. Applicant's remaining arguments are based on those arguments discussed above. Hence, the claims remain rejected under the prior art of record.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. Claims 1-3, 6, 10, 11 and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung USPN 6,760,444 (hereinafter Leung) in view of Marko et al. USPN 5,732,350. (hereinafter Marko)

7. As per claim 1, Leung discloses a method for authenticating a roaming device with a network, comprising the steps of:

- a. generating, by an authentication server of the network, authentication data associated with the roaming device (col. 7:35-36);
- b. sending, by the authentication server, the authentication data to an access point of the network, the access point being connected to the authentication server(7:38-50); and
- c. when the roaming device roams to a particular access point, using the authentication data to locally authenticate the roaming device at the particular access point. (7:50-67)

Leung does not disclose sending the authentication data to a plurality of access points and storing the authentication data in the plurality of access points, such that the roaming device is locally authenticated at a particular access point of the plurality of access points. Marko discloses a method for registering a mobile station among a plurality of base stations based upon a dynamic algorithm. When a mobile station approaches a cell where the mobile station is not yet registered, the mobile station registers with this station, whereupon a network controller automatically registers the

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mobile station with all base stations within the group defined by the cell grouping level. Col. 7:24-57; 8:51-9:28. This enables the mobile station to roam among a cell grouping without registering each time the mobile moves to a cell within the grouping. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to send the authentication data to a plurality of access points and locally store the authentication data in the plurality of access points. One would be motivated to do so to reduce user registration traffic. Marko, col. 1:58-65; 2:36-40. The aforementioned covers the limitation of claim 1.

8. As per claim 2, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. In addition, the method further comprising the step of storing the authentication data in a memory arrangement of each of the access points. See Leung, col. 7:50-67; Marko, 7:24-56.

9. As per claim 3, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. Leung does not expressly teach the authentication data is encrypted. However, it is notoriously well known in the art that authentication data transmitted in the clear is susceptible to sniffing attacks. To prevent authentication data from being stolen, these values are typically encrypted using a shared secret between the sender and receiver. For example, in the RADIUS protocol, a password transmitted from a client to an authentication server is hidden using a shared secret. Hence, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

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art at the time the invention was made for the authentication data to be transmitted securely to prevent the data from being stolen as known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 3.

10. As per claim 6, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. In addition, the method further comprising the preliminary steps of determining if the particular access point has authentication data associated with the roaming device; if the determination is positive, proceed to the step of using the authentication data to locally authenticate the roaming device at the particular access point; and if the determination is negative, proceed to the step of generating, by an authentication server of the network, authentication data associated with the roaming device. Leung, col. 7:10-31; 7:56-8:8.

11. As per claim 10, Leung discloses a method for authenticating a roaming device with a network, comprising the steps of:

d. connecting the roaming device with an authentication server upon a contact of the roaming device with a first access point of the network; authenticating the roaming device with the authentication server; generating authentication data for the roaming device; distributing, by the authentication server, the authentication data to the first access point of the network; and locally authenticating the roaming device upon a contact with the first access point using the distributed authentication data. Col. 7:35-67.



Leung does not disclose sending the authentication data to a second access point and storing the authentication data in the second access point, then locally authenticating the roaming device upon a contract with the second access point using the distributed authentication data. Marko discloses a method for registering a mobile station among a plurality of base stations based upon a dynamic algorithm. When a mobile station approaches a cell where the mobile station is not yet registered, the mobile station registers with this station, whereupon a network controller automatically registers the mobile station with all base stations within the group defined by the cell grouping level. Col. 7:24-57; 8:51-9:28. This enables the mobile station to roam among a cell grouping without registering each time the mobile moves to a cell within the grouping. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to send the authentication data to a second access point and store the authentication data in the second access point, then locally authenticate the roaming device upon a contract with the second access point using the distributed authentication data. One would be motivated to do so to reduce user registration traffic. Marko, col. 1:58-65; 2:36-40. The aforementioned covers the limitation of claim 10.

12. As per claim 11, the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. In addition, the method further comprising the step of authenticating the roaming device with the authentication server if the local authentication of the roaming device fails. Leung, col. 7:10-31; 7:56-8:8.

13. As per claim 15, the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. In addition, the authentication server is a remote authentication dial-in user server. Leung, col. 7:1-5.

14. As per claim 16, Leung discloses a system for authenticating a roaming device with a network, comprising:

- e. an authentication server connected to the network; and first and second access points connected to the authentication server, the first and second access points being capable of communicating with the roaming device, each of the first and second access points including a memory arrangement capable of storing authentication data corresponding to the roaming device, wherein the authentication server sends the authentication data to the first access point upon an initial authentication procedure of the roaming device with the first access point, and wherein the first access point authenticates the roaming device upon a contact of the roaming device with the first access point. Col. 7:35-67.

Leung does not disclose sending the authentication data to a second access point and storing the authentication data in the second access point, then locally authenticating the roaming device upon a contact with the second access point using the distributed authentication data. Marko discloses a method for registering a mobile station among a plurality of base stations based upon a dynamic algorithm. When a mobile station approaches a cell where the mobile station is not yet registered, the mobile station

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registers with this station, whereupon a network controller automatically registers the mobile station with all base stations within the group defined by the cell grouping level. Col. 7:24-57; 8:51-9:28. This enables the mobile station to roam among a cell grouping without registering each time the mobile moves to a cell within the grouping. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to send the authentication data to a second access point and store the authentication data in the second access point, then locally authenticate the roaming device upon a contract with the second access point using the distributed authentication data. One would be motivated to do so to reduce user registration traffic. Marko, col. 1:58-65; 2:36-40. The aforementioned covers the limitation of claim 16.

15. As per claim 17, the rejection of claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. In addition, the second access point authenticates the roaming device with the authentication server if the authentication data is not found in the memory arrangement of the second access point. Leung, col. 7:10-31; 7:56-8:8.

16. As per claim 18, the rejection of claim 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. In addition, the second access point authenticates the roaming device with the authentication server if

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the local authentication of the roaming device at the second access point fails. Leung, col. 7:10-31; 7:56-8:8.

17. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko, and further in view of Ablay et al. USPN 5,408,683. (hereinafter Ablay)

18. As per claim 4, the rejection of claim 3 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. Leung does not expressly disclose using prediction algorithms to anticipate where the roaming device will roam to determine to which access points to send the encrypted authentication data. Ablay discloses a method of tracking subscribers in a networked radio communications system having a plurality of trunked communication networks using location information of the subscribers to anticipate a roaming unit's location to reduce the number of registrations and de-registrations of the roaming unit. Col. 5:19-60; 6:26-57. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ablay with the invention of Leung and Marko to use prediction algorithms to anticipate where the roaming device will roam to determine to which access points to send the encrypted authentication data. One would be motivated to do so to reduce the transmission overhead in keeping track of roaming subscribers. Ablay, 3:30-37. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 4.

19. As per claim 5, the rejection of claim 4 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko and Ablay is incorporated herein. In addition, the limitation of sending the encrypted authentication data to all the access points is an obvious enhancement in view of the teaching of Ablay that a mobile unit's registration is maintained at all access points in the anticipated probable locations of the mobile unit. Ablay, col. 5:19-26. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 5.

20. Claims 7, 8 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko, and further in view of Vij et al. USPN 6,452,910. (hereinafter Vij)

21. As per claim 7, the rejection of claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, the step of using the authentication data to locally authenticate the roaming device further comprises reassociating the roaming device with the particular access point of the access points by providing identification information. Leung, col. 7:10-13. However, Leung only discloses that the roaming device provides identification, and does not disclose that an exchange occurs between the roaming device and access points to reassociate. Vij discloses a management means for wireless access points wherein wireless devices are mutually authenticated with access points utilizing a common link key to verify that the wireless device is authorized to access the access point, and to ensure that the access point is the intended receiver. Col. 11:1-7. Therefore, it would be

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the reassociating to include a mutual authentication between the roaming device and the access point, since it is desirous to verify that the participants belong to the same local network. Vij, *ibid*. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 7.

22. As per claim 8, the rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. In addition, the reassociating step further includes the substeps of: searching a memory arrangement of the particular access point for the authentication data associated with the roaming device; and if the authentication data is found, performing a mutual authentication procedure between the roaming device and the particular access point. Leung, col. 7:10-31; 7:56-8:8; Vij, 11:1-7.

23. As per claim 13, the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. In addition, Leung discloses the locally authenticating step further includes the substeps of: providing identification data by the roaming device to the second access point; and correlating the identification data with the distributed authentication data. Col. 7:10-13. However, Leung only discloses that the roaming device provides identification, and does not disclose exchanging identification between the roaming device and access points to reassociate. Vij discloses a management means for wireless access points wherein wireless devices are mutually authenticated with access points using a common link key to verify that the wireless device is authorized to access the access point, and to ensure

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that the access point is the intended receiver. Col. 11:1-7. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the reassociating to include a mutual authentication between the roaming device and the access point, since it is desirous to verify that the participants of a transmission belong to the same local network. Vij, *ibid*. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 13.

24. Claims 9, 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko, and further in view of Zhang et al. US Patent Application no. 20020174335 (hereinafter Zhang); RFC 2138 is incorporated to illustrate inherent properties of the RADIUS protocol.

25. As per claim 9, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. In addition, the generating step further includes the steps of: receiving an authentication request from the roaming device; determining that the roaming device can be granted access to network services. Leung, col. 7:11-8:12. Leung does not expressly teach generating an encrypted session key associated with the roaming device in the authentication server; wherein the authentication request is encrypted. Zhang discloses an authentication procedure for mobile devices designed by Cisco wherein a roaming user is authenticated via an access point, and uses the RADIUS protocol to authenticate the user to an authentication server. Upon, authentication, an encrypted session key is

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delivered from the authentication server to the access point and the user. (pg. 3, paragraphs 44-46; RFC 2138, pg. 4, last sentence, section 2, the password is encrypted using a method based on the RSA message digest algorithm MD5) Further, it is notoriously well known that authentication data transmitted in the clear is susceptible to sniffing attacks; to prevent authentication data from being stolen, these values are typically encrypted using a shared secret between the sender and receiver. For example, in the RADIUS protocol, a password transmitted from a client to an authentication server is hidden using a shared secret. Hence, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate an encrypted session key associated with the roaming device in the authentication server; wherein the authentication request is encrypted. One would be motivated to do so to securely transmit data as reflected in the RADIUS protocol and the Cisco authentication procedure. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 9.

26. As per claims 12 and 14, the rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Marko is incorporated herein. In addition, Leung discloses the use of RADIUS protocol to authenticate the user with an authentication server, but Leung does not expressly disclose the distribution step further includes the substep of distributing an encrypted session key to the first and second access points, the method further comprising the steps of establishing a shared secret encryption between the authentication server and the first and second access points. Zhang discloses an authentication procedure for mobile devices designed by Cisco



wherein a roaming user is authenticated via an access point, and uses the RADIUS protocol to authenticate the user to an authentication server. Upon, authentication, an encrypted session key is delivered from the authentication server to the access point and the user (pg. 3, paragraphs 44-46; RFC 2138, pg. 4, last sentence, section 2, the password is encrypted using a method based on the RSA message digest algorithm MD5) Further, it is notoriously well known that authentication data transmitted in the clear is susceptible to sniffing attacks; to prevent authentication data from being stolen, these values are typically encrypted using a shared secret between the sender and receiver. Hence, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the distribution step to further include the substep of distributing an encrypted session key to the first and second access points, the method further comprising the steps of establishing a shared secret encryption between the authentication server and the first and second access points. One would be motivated to do so to securely transmit data as reflected in the RADIUS protocol and the Cisco authentication procedure. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claims 12 and 14.

27. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Zhang; RFC 2138 is incorporated to illustrate inherent properties of the RADIUS protocol.

28. As per claim 19, Leung discloses a method for authenticating a roaming device with a network, comprising the steps of: with an authentication server, receiving an authentication request from a roaming device; sending the authentication data to an access point of the network, and utilizing the authentication data to authenticate the roaming device at the access point. Leung does not disclose the request being encrypted with a first shared code; generating a session key associated with the roaming device; sending the session key to an access point of the network, the session key being encrypted with a second shared code; and utilizing the session key to authenticate the roaming device at the access point, and to encrypt data exchanged between the roaming device and the access point. Zhang discloses an authentication procedure for mobile devices designed by Cisco wherein a roaming user is authenticated via an access point, and uses the RADIUS protocol to authenticate the user to an authentication server. Upon, authentication, an encrypted session key is delivered from the authentication server to the access point and the user (pg. 3, paragraphs 44-46; RFC 2138, pg. 4, last sentence, section 2, the password is encrypted using a method based on the RSA message digest algorithm MD5) Further, it is notoriously well known that authentication data transmitted in the clear is susceptible to sniffing attacks; to prevent authentication data from being stolen, these values are typically encrypted using a shared secret between the sender and receiver. For example, in the RADIUS protocol, a password transmitted from a client to an authentication server is hidden using a shared secret. Hence, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the request to be

encrypted with a first shared code; generating a session key associated with the roaming device; sending the session key to an access point of the network, the session key being encrypted with a second shared code; and utilizing the session key to authenticate the roaming device at the access point, and to encrypt data exchanged between the roaming device and the access point. One would be motivated to do so to securely transmit data as reflected in the RADIUS protocol and the Cisco authentication procedure. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 19.

29. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Zhang, and further in view of Marko.

30. As per claim 20, the rejection of claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. Leung does not disclose the step of sending the encrypted session key to a further access point of the network to authenticate the roaming device at the further access point. Marko discloses a method for registering a mobile station among a plurality of base stations based upon a dynamic algorithm. When a mobile station approaches a cell where the mobile station is not yet registered, the mobile station registers with this station, whereupon a network controller automatically registers the mobile station with all base stations within the group defined by the cell grouping level. Col. 7:24-57; 8:51-9:28. This enables the mobile station to roam among a cell grouping without registering each time the mobile moves to a cell within the grouping. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include

the step of sending the encrypted session key to a further access point of the network to authenticate the roaming device at the further access point. One would be motivated to do so to reduce user registration traffic. Marko, col. 1:58-65; 2:36-40. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 20.

31. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung in view of Zhang, and further in view of Quick, Jr. USPN 6,178,506 (hereinafter Quick '506).

32. As per claim 21, the rejection of claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is incorporated herein. In addition, Leung in view of Zhang discloses the method further comprising the steps of: generating a first key of the session key to perform authentication of the roaming device at the access point; and generating a second key of the session key to encrypt data exchanges between the roaming device and the access point. See Leung, 7:50-61; see Zhang, paragraph 45. Leung does not expressly teach the first key as being different from the second key. Quick '506 discloses an authentication method wherein a first portion of a session key is used for authentication and a second portion of the session key is used for encryption. Since, the session key is larger than the required byte size necessary for authentication, the portion not used for authentication is used for encryption. Col. 5:38-50. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the first key generated from the session key to perform authentication and the second key generated from the session

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key to perform encryption to be different keys, since the protocols for authentication and encryption typically require different length keys. Quick '506, 5:45-50. The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 21.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

### ***Communications Inquiry***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jung W. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-3804. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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